THE COURTS.

Interesting Legal Conundrum as to the Nicholson Pavement Company.

CURIOUS BOGUS WILL CHARGE.

Notes of Discord Bringing Into Court the Leader of a Theatrical Orchestra.

REMEMBERING HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The history and operations of the Nichelson Pavesively known through litigations in the courts. The well known suit brought by Charles E. Jenkins against Russel W. Adams and Charles E. Rogers, recently begun in the Supreme Court, is beginning to assume a new and rather interesting phase. Adams & Rogers are the members of the firm of R. W. Adams & Co., which firm is the de facto Nicholson Pavement Company. Ten years ago the Nicholson Pavement Company was organized for aying down wooden pavement. The capital stock of he company was \$500,000. Five trustees were to be appointed, and Nicholson's right to his patent was purchased by the company, the latter giving their stock in payment. According to the complaint the company procured from the city, from the company's organization up to 1871 the right of laying nearly three hundred thousand square yards of pavement, and received over \$1,500,000 making on this item \$700,000 profit. Mr. Jenkins alleges further the contract prices were from \$4.75 to \$5.00 per square yard, and the cost was only \$2.50 per square yard, and the cost was only \$2.50 per square yard, on these other contracts, for curbing and grading, he says the company made \$75,000 profit, and that the total profits of the company made \$75,000 profit, and that the total profits of the company were over \$775,000. This company, he says, had its office with the firm of R. W. Adams & Co., and that from the beginning they have, by acquiring a majority of the capital stock, been enabled to elect trustees from their own firm and employés. He also alleges that Adams & Co. are lumber dealers; that they sold the lumber for the pavement at exorbitant prices; that they had the finances under their control; that they had Mr. Adams continued as treasurer; that the defendants were forthcoming, after which a Mr. Rogers was elected treasurer; that the defendants kept no bank account, and that over \$700,000 were wrongfully converted to the use of Adams & Rogers, and that firm. Plaintiff says moreover that he owns 310 shares of the stock of the company at par value of \$31,000; that he applied to the trustees to have a dividend declared, as they were making profits, which was refused; that his share of the profits would be \$40,000, and that the defendants books are now kept in their lumber yard in Brooklyn, Mr. Jeskins complains that he applied to the crustees to have a dividend declared, as they were making profits, which was refused; that his share of the profits would be \$40,000 and that the share of the profits would be \$40,000 and that the species of the stock of the complaint are to the effect that the defendants to proceed before in tock in payment. According to the complaint the

ALLEGED WILL FRAUD.

There was an extended argument yesterday before Judge Donobue, in Supreme Court Chambers, on a notion to vacate an attachment which had been issue n favor of George Weymann against the property of Lippmann Tannenbaum, and under which, in order to secure the sum of \$3,500, Weymann caused Tannen. mum's jewelry store at No. 222 Bowery, in this city, to be seized. In support of the application there were read the affidavits of Tannenbaum's cierks and workon, as also of a number of jeweilers, who gave evidence that Weymann is a man of very question reputation and unworthy of belief, and that Tannenim carries on business in a regular, ordinary way. On behalf of Weymann, his counsel produced number of affidavits, indicating that in 1870, im mediately after Tannenbaum had become indebter to him in the sum of \$3,500 for gold chains, Tannenbaum absconded and fied to England, concealed his whereabouts for a number of years, and that now he secrete with his friends the most valuable part of his goods It was also stated that during a single year four Tan Denbaums pretended to own the lewery store at No. It was also stated that during a single year four Tannenbaums pretended to own the jeweiry store at No.
222 Bowery. A further most singular averment was
made, which was that Caroline Tannenbaum made a
will, bequeathing in terms \$100.000 worth of real estate to her busband, Nathan Tannenbaum; that after
she died they had the will probated; that on the
atrength of this acquired wealth Nathan Tannenbaum
obtained from wholesale jewellers \$20,000 worth of
goods in December, 1876, and that then Nathan fied
and cannot be found; and that upon an examination of
the records it was discovered that Carolino Tannenbaum did not own a dollar's worth of the bequeathed
properly, but that the whole affair was a huge fraud.
Upon these statements Judge Donohue at once denied Upon these statements Judge Donohuo at once denied the application to vacate the attachment. Charles Go.dsier appeared as counsel for Tannenbaum, and David Leventrill appeared as counsel for Weymann.

THEATRICAL MUSIC.

A question involving rather a novel interest to all District Court, in the case of Jacoby vs. Baker. The plaintiff had been engaged by Thomas Baker, the cian at the rate of \$17 50 weekly for the season at Wallack's Theatre, commencing October 2, 1876, and before the conclusion of his engagement Mr. Baker, the leader of the orchestra, discharged him. The defence introduced by Mr. William F. Howe, wno represented Wallack's Theatro, was that musicians are not engaged by Mr. Wallack the same as his theatrical company for an entire season, but that his chef d'orchestra is deputed to employ musicians from week to week and has the absolute right to terminate such engagements whenever he pleases. In the present instance it was also proven that the plaintiff had violated his contract by performing at other entertainments when he should have been in attendance at the theatre, and that he was also insubordinate to the leader. Mr. Howe claimed a dismissal of the plaintiff's complisint on these grounds and on the trail of the case presented testimony to substantiate the defence. A verdict was rendered in favor of the telephone. Baker, the leader of the orchestra, discharged

recerred the case to Wilham A. Boyd to take the testimony.

In the suit brought by Edgar A. Simipons against the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, to recover of the bank, William F. Eldridge was permitted by Judge Ironohue yesterlay, pursuant to report of the reteree, Philo I. Ruggies, to execute a conveyance of a farm on Long Island, now occupied by John I. Van Thurm. In the suit of Robert H. calibholin against Trenor W. Park, one of the detectants in the Emma Mine suit, the plantiff, who is a resident of likeois, asked leave from Judge Johnohue yesterday to deposit in the Union Trist Company \$250 as security for costs. The appearation was granted.

The reference in the matter of John Stark, a member of the disbanded Company A of the Seventy-hrst resiment, was continued yesterday, before Mr. whom Sinchar, the point at issue being as to the realistic from a judgment for these for relusing only. A nong the witnesses examines were General ward, toward Von Wyck, Colonel Vose, Capitain Desmaretts and Sergeant Montgomery. The examination

closed, and the report will be submitted to Judge

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

BUPIEME COURT—CHAMBERS.

by Judge Donohue.

Preiberg va. Popper; Matter of Le Roy; Rossini va.
Davaison; Matter of Durfee; Forner va. Porner: Matter
of Adama, &c.; Floy vs. Washburn; The Trustees of
the Sallors' Snug Harber vs. Voorhis; Noz. 1, 2, 3 and
4; Buiger vs. Bates; Hewitt vs. Prig; Matter of Morsan et al.; Matter of Johnson; Lissner vs. Lissner;
Weymann vs. Tannenbaum; Spencer vs. Lissner; Ward
vs. Jenkins; The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire lissurance Company vs. Cooklin; Simmons vs. The Mutual
Benefit Savings Bank and Trotter vs. The New York
Coral Shell Manufacturing Company.—Granted.

Jenkins vs. Adama.—Motion granted. Memorandum.
Reynolds vs. Mason.—Motion granted on payment
of costs.

of costs.

Tabor vs. Tabor.— Decree of divorce granted.

Peyser vs. Wendt.—Memorandum.

Littauer vs. Goldman; Weymans vs. Tannenbaum and Paimer vs. The Humphrey's Specific Homoopathic Medicine Company.—Order granted.

Weymann vs. Tannenbaum, Merry vs. Payne and Pox vs. Hawkins. Motions denied.

Cleary vs. Donovan.—Motion to change venue for reference granted and referred to Fred. L. Westhoof, of Kingston.

of Kingston.
Cardwell vs. Cardwell.—Motion denied as to thir-teenth cause of action, which may be made more certain.

Bent va. Bent and Walter va Walter.—Reports of referees confirmed and decrees of divorce granted to the plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 1.

By Judge Van Vorst.
Wallace and ano. vs. The American Linen Thread
ompany -- Case and amendments settled. SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Voret.
Bernheimer va. Willis & Co.—Case and amendments settled.

Thomson vs. Thomson.—The counsel for the parties will attend before me on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at three o'ctock P. M. On the zettlement of the findings the defendant's proposed amendment to be served on the other side on or before Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Marsh vs. Masterson.—Commission ordered.

Baird vs. Smith et al.—Reference ordered.

Wilson vs. Davis.—Motion granted, with \$10 costs.

Meeker et al. vs. Smith; Robbins vs. Falconer, and
Wray vs. Fedderke.—Undertakings approved.

McLean vs. Berlin.—Motion granted, with \$10 costs to planntiff, to atide event of action.

Morewood vs. Snyder.—Ordered on short calendar for last Friday of April.

Baird vs. Smith et al.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of forcelosure and sale ordered.

Berwick vs. Welsh et al.—Ordered on day calendar for April 16.

Scott vs. Conner, &c.—Ordered on day calendar for April 17.

Wereman vn. The Remington Sewing Machine Company.—Instation adjuncted.

Scott va. Conner, &c.—Ordered on day calendar for April IT.

Woreman vn. The Remington Sewing Machine Company.—Taxation affirmed.
liabcock vs. Brockway.—Order denying motion. with \$10 costs to plaintiff.
Burant, Jr., vs. Abondroth.—Order denying motion. Leapter vs. White.—Default opened and judgment to stand as security.

Cohen vs. the Continental Life Insurance Company.—Remittion flied; order reversed.
Brockway vs. Brockway.—Order of arrest discharged and action discontinued.

Winters vs. Arcularius et al.; Van Sickel vs. Arcularius of al.—Ordered that the injunction order continue in full force and effect till the final judgment in this action.

this action.

In re regulating, &c., Little West Twelfth street, &c.—Order confirming report of referee and ordering payment of award, &c.

Schreve et al., vs. Chickering.—Ordered on special calcudar for April 27.

Elverson vs. Vanderpool.—Motion granted. Let Hon, J. S. Bosworth be substituted as referee.

MADINE COURT-CHAMBERS. By Judge Sinnott. Hart vg. Price—Prisoner discharged under the Four

Hart vis Frice Transcript and the McKiniov vs. Seitz—Motion for allowance granted.

McKiniov vs. Seitz—Motion for allowance granted.

Hermance vs. Baltz—Commission granted.

Brady vs. Eastburn; Malone vs. Nevins; Green vs.

Gibstky—Motions granted.

Smytue vs. Clarke—Motion granted; complaint dis-Smytue va Clarke-Motion granted; complaint dis-nissed. Schunch va Kugler-Motion denied, with \$10 costs. Malcoim vs. Chandler-Motion to open inquest

granted. Wendel vs. Bertschy-Motion to vacate order of ar-Wendel vs. Bertschy—Motion to vacate order of ar-rest granted, with costs: Hirshberg vs. Davis—Motion to resettle order denied. Reidy vs. Commercial Manufacturing Company; Melntosh vs. Rogers; White vs. Campbell; Kavarick vs. Stranicek; Butler vs. Eckbart; Hart vs. Boussil; Cohen vs. Dusseldort—Orders granted. Brown vs. Tucker—Undertaking on injunction ap-

proved. Tucker vs. Sheridan—Motion granted; no costs.

"GARIBALDI" IN HIS ISLAND HOME.

In the September Term (1876) of the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, John Barnesciotta, known to infamous repute under the soubriquet of "Garibaldi," and his "wife," Annie Smith, were convicted of the crime of keeping a vile den in the Fif-teenth ward. Captain Byrnes broke up the "Garibaldi" establishment, and upon the testimony of some of the inmates in that house, participants in the hideous orgies and revolting debaucheries practised there, the iction of the proprietors was obtained, notwithstanding the strenuous endeavors of the counsel for tne defence. Upon the trial W. F. Kintzing took a number of exceptions to the rulings of the Court, both upon law and evidence, but the Court of Appeals has just refused to recognize the validity of his technical points and affirmed the decisions of the Court below. The positive evidence was too strong to be overcome by any nice questions of law. "Garibaidi" and his "wife" Annie (with whom he got up so effective a dramatic scene in court upon the occasion of his sentence) are now on the Island serving out their terms of one year, and will remain there. If they live, during the twelvemonth. Mr. Kintzing will do neithing more in the case, and says that no appeal for Executive clemency will be made and that the law will be permitted to take its course.

REAL ESTATE.

The following parcels were sold yesterday at the Real The following parcels were soid yesterday at the Estate Exchange:

BY D. M. SEAMAN.

Foreclosure sale—E. Sandford, referee—of a house, with fot, 25x100, on the e. a. of Macdongal st., 275 ft. n. of Bleecker st., to G. W. Wynant, plaintiff.

Foreclosure sale—A. F. Kerchels, referee—of a house, with fot, 24x07, No. 39 5th st., n. s., between 2d av. and the nowery, to J. B. Warden.

BY L. M. BULKER AND SON.

Foreclosure sale—II. J. Sendder, referee—of a house, with lett. 18,6x100,5 on the n. s. of East 55th st., 157.9 ft. west of 3d av.; lessed April, 1898, for 21 years; ground ren SISO per annum; to plaintiff.

Foreclosure sale—Easter Sewell, referee—of six lots, each 25x100, on the n. s. of West F5th st., 200 it. e. of 9th av.; to F. E. Noles, plaintiff.

The distribution of the contract by performing at other tertainments when he should have been in attended at the theatre, and that he was also members of planning complished to the eleder. Mr. Howe claimed a dismusal of planning complished to the eleder. Mr. Howe claimed a dismusal of planning complished to the eleder. Mr. Howe claimed a dismusal of planning complished to the eleder. Mr. Howe claimed a dismusal of planning complished to the eleder. A verdict was rendered in favor of the leder. A verdict was rendered in favor of the leder. A verdict was rendered in favor of the leder. A verdict was rendered in favor of the leder. A verdict was rendered in the leder. A lafford was adjudicated a bankrupt on application of the dismusal planning complying material failing to receive their does, had him declared a bankrupt. As noticed in the Harata, as me time since, Stafford was examined in a proceeding by the property to his methor-in-law and others led the creditors to institute the proceedings. A later of the property conveyed by Stafford to his mother-in-law, and the proceed with the property conveyed by Stafford to his mother-in-law, his creditors, and the creditors to matitute the proceedings.

SUMMARY. OF LAW CASES.

Judge Benedict yesterday sentenced John Brennan for Kings Gounty Pentionality to his methor-in-law, his creditors, and the proceed intermitted and the process distributed and sold that he did so reluctantly on account of the process of t

Sweeny, Amanda and Instant, to Milford B.
Stretter, s. s. of Brownert, corner of Gorck st.; 1 Sweeny, Amadda and Streeter, S., of Broomert, corner of Goerch st.; I year.
Lanterbuch, George and wife, to Joseph Messerschmit, w. s. of Cortlandt av., n. of 152d st.; 3 years
Lustig, Arnold, to United States Trust Company, n. s. of 43d st., w. of Madison av.; 5 years
Binuvelt, Isaac C., and wife to Muttail Life Insurance Company, Hudson st., s. of Charles st.; 1 year
Hiddentrand, John H. G., to Wil Iam Busse, w. s. of Oth av., n. of 45th st.; 3 years.
Oth av., n. of 45th st.; 3 years. 14,000 Oth av. no d 45th st., 3 years.

Oth av. no d 45th st., 3 years.

Murphy, John and who to Andrew F Barry, s. e. correr of 4th av. and Tats st. 5 months.

Pisch, Concad, to John Rac, c. s. of Willia av., n. of 4,000 1.500 Fisch, Conrad, to John Ras, e. s. of Whits av. n. of 130th st. J years.

Pitch, Benjamin, to D-niel C. Birdgett, s. e. corner of 5th sv. and 13th st. 5 years.

Schaarsier, Elizapoth and nusband, to ilenry E. Stevens, e. s. of 1th sv., n. of 13th st. in muths. 1.000 10,000

THE PILGRIMS.

Mr. L. B. Binsse, at whose office the address to the Pope can be signed on and after the 18th inst. to the 27th inst inclusive, obtained from the Cardinal permission to send a circular letter on the subject to the various Catholic pastors in this city. The following is the correspondence had between the Cardinal and the sub-committee of arrangements:—

Sub-committee of arrangements:—

No. 218 Madison Avenue, }

New York, April 2, 1877. }

Dram Mr. Binsse:—I hereby authorize you to ad dress a note to the reverend pastors of the city, invising them to appoint some two or three of their respective congregations to sign their names to the letter or congratulation to the Holy Father at such time and place as may be appointed by the committee having the matter in charge. Very respectfully yours in X.

Archishon of New York.

JOHN CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY.

Archbishop of New York.

New York, April 3, 1877.

Who have had in charge the gettine up of an address from the last of this srcindioces to the Holy Father, upon the occasion of the srcindioces to the Holy Father, upon the occasion of the srcindioces to the Holy Father, upon the occasion of the probation hereabove appended by intermed where the probation hereabove appended by intermed where the probation hereabove appended by intraduces and on the address would incorporate represent the six features of two laymest professibly the transcest of each church in the city, and, as far as practicable, of one laymest from each of the remaining churches in the diocess. When from some cause or other the signatures of the transcest cannot be obtained, then the pastor is requested to appoint two members of the congregation instead.

The signatures will follow in the order of date of dedication of the respective churches.

into a obtained, then the pastor is requested to appoint two numbers of the congregation instead.

The signatures will follow in the order of date of dedication of the respective cluricies.

In accordance with the above arrangement we have the honor to notify you that the address, which must be sent to Rome on the 28th prox., will be ready for signatures from the 18th to the 27th mist. (22d excepted), at the office of L. B. Blinsse & Co., Nov. 42o and 427 hrooms street, up stairs between the hours of ten A. M. and four F. M., and signatures not obtained by the last date above mentioned must unavoidably be shat out.

The contraction of the signature in behalf of your church with once provide each of the signers in behalf of your church with once of the content of the signature, and defore againing payment will be required with the contribution of \$2 00, which has been assessed on each church in the city, toward defraying the expenses of getting up the address in proper, suitable style, worthy of the venerated and against personage for whom it is included, and to send a photograph copy to each of the contribution churches.

tributing churches.

We have the honor to remain, with regard, yours respectL. B. BINSE,
W. P. O'CONNOR,
Sub-committee. The address to the Pope is being engrossed in beautiful style, will be elegantly bound in album shape, and will be accompanied with a careful masouscript translation of the address into French. Opposite the respective signatures will be the name of the church they represent. Several churches out of the city have signified their intention to send two lay representatives to sign the address.

SACRAMENTARIAN BAPTISTS.

THE LOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF REV. EMORY J. HAYNE'S ORDINATION-BAPTIST INVALLI-

ington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, the "Gospel Church," heretolore known as Baptist, must change its creed slightly, and add to the sacraments of baptism and the eucharist, that of boly orders also. Their logic demands this. There must be a special grace in Baptistic ordination, for otherwise grave council would not go through the mere for mality of ordaining a man who, as a minister of another denomination, performed or had the right to perform legally and ecclesinatically for nine years all the acts which his Baptist ordination entitles him to do. The father, grandfather and great grandlather of Emory J. Haynes were in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Each of them was ordained by a Bishop of that Church. Mr. Haynes himself was so ordained nine years ago. According to Methodist practice every Bishop is ordained three times, first as a deacon, second as an elder and third as a bishop. Mr. Haynes was thus ordained twice as a deacon and an elder oy a minister who was himself three times ordained. Now it there who was himself three times ordained. Now it there he any special grace in that ceremony he ought to have received it whon he became an elder. But now after nine years' service in the Methodist Church he discovers that his baptism was not Scriptural and his ordination was a nuitity, and hence logically all those who, for seven years or more, he has joined in wedlock were not religiously married, their children baptized by him have not been legally baptized, the Lord's Supper has not been Scripturally administered by him once, albeit the civil law might recognize the legitimacy of all those acts, and in a disputed case might decide that, legally and Scripturally, he was a minister during those years that he now declares he was not. According to Baptist logic one talse or imperfect act vittates all succeeding acts, however good they may be in themselves. This is what the National Baptist of Philadelphia calls "a good sized Pope" in the Baptist theological stomach. This is the doctrine that the editor of the New York Examiner and Chronicle propounds to his paper as the only logical and Scriptural doctrine for Baptists to hold and which he gave countenance to in the Council last week, and it is the doctrine that Mr. Haynes accepted at the hands of Baptist preachers. But it is also the doctrine that the doctrine to that Mr. Haynes accepted at the hands of Baptist preachers. But it is also the doctrine that the the ordination; that prevent in the Paptist who had a seriptural and unbaptistic. He proves in the Baptist thority in this vicinity as any other, declares to be unscriptural and unbaptistic. He proves in the Baptist thority in this vicinity as any other, declares to be unscriptural and unbaptistic to the regular Baptist himself was so ordained nine years ago. According to Methodist practice every Bishop is ordained three Haynes is supposed to be the vanguard, must accept the sacramentarian view of ordination, and become "he living lie" if they ever enter that fold. This Mr. Haynes has done, and because of the reflection which his act casts upon the ordination and acts of the denomination he has left some of his brothren in the New York East Conference had a mind to pass a vote of censure upon him, but were restrained by the influence of the Bishop presiding. Baptists who denounce "Popery," and declare theirs to be the only autagonizite Church to the Roman Catholic, will be compelied hereafter to eat logical humble pic, for they have shown themselves nearest to it in doctrine and practice. So that Papai infallibility is completely outdone by the Baptist article.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Mayor Ely was absent from the City Hall yesterday. The Police Commissioners sent a brief note acknowledging receipt of the Mayor communication as to street cleaning. They have until the 18th inst, to send in their answer.

Comptroller Kelly yesterday paid \$894 57 to the In-

stitution of Mercy for support of children during the mopth of March who were transferred from Rangali's

mopth of March who were transferred from Randall's Island.

Among the callers upon Commissioner Campbell yesterday were Senators Morrissey and Bixby. A private conversation took pace upon the bills now pending in Albany affecting the city government.

Collections during the past week in different city departments were made as follows:—Assessments, \$46,397.61; arrears for personal taxes, \$1,162.24; incenses, \$403.25; Croton water rents and taxs, \$3,309.80; taxes on real property, \$51,820.90.

Several of the Albany statesmen visited the City Hall yesterday, among them Assemblymen Cozans and Houlahan. They describe the chances for unal passage of the "Omnibus bill" as being small, indeed, unless some "backbone" is given to the parties behind the measure.

A HEAVY PASSENGER.

The steamer Wiscousin, of the Williams & Guion line, arrived here yesterday and brought over from Liverpool the largest elephant ever imported to this country, together with three African cranes, all intended for the "new and only greatest show on earth," now exhibiting in Gilmore's Garden. The elephant is yet quite youthfut, but amazingly large, and having tusks of enormous length. He excited considerable interest among the passengers on the voyage, and was a general favorite and quite a pet of the ladies. It was rather difficult to get the buge animal sanore, but this was accomplished in the end, some 400 people witnessing the labor. He was immediately led up to the Hippodrome, where he is now on exhibition.

A POLICEMAN INDICTED.

Daniel Stein, thieving officer, stationed at the Thirtyfourth street ferry, Hunter's Point, who relieved a sleeping passenger in the waiting room of his watch, chain and pocketbook, and who fled upon exposure, was indicted by the Grand Jury at the recent term of the Queens County Oyer and Terminer.

BOARDING HOUSE RUNNERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD .-

Under the heading of "Boarding House Runners" the British Consul complains of being grossly insuited by boarding masters and their runners. Will the Consul or the Vice Consul state the cause of this insult? It is a well known fact that all British shipping masters, when they ship a crew, present each man with a due bill for the amount of wages advanced to him, which is cashed by him after the vesse; leaves the port. Such is not the case with the consulate of this port. The men are engaged by one of the medicinen of South street, who takes them to the Vice Consul to sign the articles. He then has the crew accredited to him, receiving the amount of wages advanced to the whole of them, charging from \$5 to \$10 commission for shipping them. Now, as the boarding master must sign a bond for the amount he receives from this middleman, is it not necessary he should see the articles the men sign to be able to say how much they signed for, as these middlemen compet the boarding master to sign a bond for \$1.5, paying him from \$18 to \$20. Let the British Consultive each man the due bill in his office when he shape, thereby doing away with these middlemen, and he will not be troubled with boarding masters or their runners.

JOHN W. SWIFT. It is a well known fact that all British shipping masTOM FIELDS.

ANOTHER "LOST" MAN HEARD FROM-A BING SENATOR IN ST. ANDREWS-PALATIAL RESI-DENCE IN THE WILDS.

OTTAWA Canada April 11, 1877. Among the men and things discovered during the recent search for ex-Mayor Hall, by Hakalb explorers, was no less a personage than Tom C. Fields, a member of the notorious New York Ring, who with other companions was some years ago compelled to make him-self a perambulating noun-vocative. It was known to a low that he had been living in comparative secrecy in Montreal; that he occusionally visited Ottawa, lived in style and spent money freely, but beyond this general information, Fields to his former friends was a secessed corporosity. Your correspondent, in visiting Montreal for another purpose, determined, if possible, to secure further details, and thus satisfy the natural cravings of curiosity on the part of old associates con cerning one who has so quietly dropped out of existence, as it were, in exchanging the active life of a New Yorker for the dull go-round of

A CANADIAN HERMIT. But Mr. Fields was not in Montreal. A ride of twelve hours had availed nothing. Whither to turn next was the question, and it was revolved in various ways, until at last a friend at the St. James Club whispered mysteriously, "Go to St Andrews!" Happening to neet a detective, he, too, was grave, and laying his forefinger against his nose, said, "Go to St. Andrews!" Now, this is a little town of 800 or 1,000 inhabitants, situated on the Rivière du Nord, about ten miles from Lachute, the present terminus of the Quebec Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, now in process of construction. But there was nothing more to be done save to take the cars like a philosopher. It was with a painful regret, however, even after a few bours of familiarity, that I parted with the scenes and associations of the beautiful city. The Mount Royale, of old, Jacques Cartier—the solld structures, beautiful architecture, great Cathedral, tempting markets and ospitality, to plunge into the wilds of Canada. The first step, the drive to Hochelaga, the beginning of the road, was anything but reviving. The distance from this point to Lachute, the end of the road, is about fitty-five miles, and the journey is made through a country bereft of every attraction save here and there a river and its rapids, or a plated village steeple peeping above the distant tree tops. It is true that the season is not yet suggestive of much beauty, but at the best the soil looks as if it were stubborn and hard to conquer, while the houses, being unlike those of the States, strike one as strange in their arrangements and outre in their style.

The line is for the present run by the contractor, it not yet having been properly ballasted or put into the condition required by the government, and judging from the amount of local travel he is apparently doing a profitable business.

is a French-Scotch-English village, which has but recently swollen into these proportions, the growth being due to the railway, the building of bridges and the preparation of timber for the same. In the summer season a fair iumber business is done. The river which flows through the village is beautifully picfishing. The only hotel is a small one and a half story tenement, kept by --- (well, I should think he was originally an Englishman, who had been forcibly boiled in very bad French), his wife and a married daughter. The little house was a model of neatness. There was a plane in the parior and flowers in the dining room, and no New England housewife could present a more cleanly exhibit of her house hold possessions. The host too was well in on general subjects, and without formed being voluble could entertain his company with reminiscences of backwoods hunts, snow-sho journeys, fishing in lake and stream, and adventures in the wilds for nearly a quarter of a century. Excepmyself the only other guest in the house was a young ontreal artist, who had just returned from a twenty mile walk in the neighboring woods, whither he had been in search of a couple of lakes for summer trouting. I was glad to find him not only an agreeable compagnon du voyage, but a willing guide, who knew every lane and brook, and the ways of the people.

OVERLAND TO ST. ANDREWS. The next morning, behind a pair of bardy Canadian porses, we started for our destination. The ground was nearly bare, muddy and sloughy, but the landlord insisted on our taking his tough little sleigh in preference to a buggy, and it was fortunate that we did so, for a great portion of the journey was through the open fields, over the furrows of which the smooth open fields, over the lurrows of which the smooth runners glided with comparative ease where whoels would have been hopelessly bogged. Reaching St. Andrews we drove at once to a country inn similar in many respects to that which has been above described. It is a little town that long ago came to a standstill, folded its arms and sat down to wait for the railroad which in course of time is to connect it with the outer world. There are a couple of churches, some sawmills, a dozen tradesmen and a joily French doctor, called "Old Pitts," who spends part of his time in physicking a generally healthy population, and the other half shing and hundring of which sports he has been for

sheining and nearing, or whole sports in an occupition river, which goes dashing through the heart of the village to marry the Ottawa two inites away. In ax miles it has a fair of 386 feet, equal to 20,000 horse power. Thus is the leaving of a mile from the centre of St. Andrews, is crusted as the state of a mile from the centre of St. Andrews, is crusted as the state of three of the country. Standing on the side of a high nile, say three hudden yards from the criver, and is the miles for a high river and is the miles of a line catate of three or four hundred acres, it commands a view for miles around, so that no person can approach without being seen a long time in advance. The property was purchased from a Mr. Mcintosn, and, as I am informed, now stands in the name of Miss Juna M. Elliot. Since then Mr. Field has added a large addition to the rear of the original house, so that the latter now nooks as it it were little more than a front porth to an inmones dwelling. Why Mr. Field should indulg in the eccentricity of building such a long structure and iternising it in almost regal should indulg in the eccentricity of building such a long structure and iternising it in almost regal should indulg in the eccentricity of building such a large stought of energial house, so that the latter now nooks as it it were little more than a front which continually agitates the simple-minded country fork hereabout, and he tasks such as a connuctrum which continually agitates the simple-minded country fork hereabout, and he tasks such as the such as a conductrum which continually agitates the simple-minded country fork hereabout, and he tasks and the country of the mechanic which in the purpose, and reviers to anything but that which lies heart of the continually agitates the simple-minded country fork hereabout, and he tasks and the country of the mechanic country in the country of the mechanic country in the country of th

to the criminal intent.

At the railway and steamer crossing the labors are equally onerous and more active, but I am informed that the gentlemen above named perform their diagreeable yet responsible duties with a fact and courtesy that leaves intile room for complaint by

travellers. A similar condition of affairs exists on the

travelers. A similar condition of affairs exists on the Canadian side.

It is true that some months ago, when prices differed widely in the two countries, an American lady might go to Canada to secure her silk and velvet wardrobe and possibly her diamonds, and that the Ottawa of Prescott lady would step across the border to buy her shoes or something else that was cheap, but with the gradual equalization of values that has attended the prevailing depression all temptation to smuggle has been removed, and it is "six for one and half a dozen for the other" whether you buy a handful of small things on either side of the line. The hour is ripe, in fact, for reciprocity and free trade. Traders will naturally gravitate to those places where they can sell in the dearest market and buy in the cheapest, and both Canada and the United States are now in that condition in which either may derive a fair share of auvantage from an unrestricted and reciprocal commerce.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. LY-DECKER.

HE COURTS THE FULLEST INVESTIGATION INTO HIS OFFICIAL ACTS.

About two years ago some disappointed officials con sected with the Treasury Department, having been toiled in attempted blackmall on New York commerce, attempted to "throw mud" on the Custom House fficials in this city in general and Mr. John R. Lydecker. Special Deputy Collector and store keeper of the port in particular. How Mr. Lydecker incurred the camity of the people can only be guessed at, but not positively determined, unless it be that he refused to aid them in their underhanded transactions. At that period certain allegations were made against Mr. Lydecker. which the Collector thoroughly investigated at the tion was proved, the case was dismussed at once, and Mr. Lydecker not only exonerated from all blame, but promoted. Within a week past the same old charges have been revamped, not nowever in any official form, but merely by newspaper publications coming from Washington.

In order to obtain further particulars of this affair a Hauald reporter called on Mr. Lydecker yesterday and requested him to make his statement in regard to the published allegations.

what requested him to make his statement in regard to the published allegations.

While Mr. Lydecker feels that his official acts and standard in the community will bear the closest scrutiny, he, at the same time, deemed it the best policy not to say anything on this subject at present, especially as it is reported that a commission of respected gentlemen is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the sflairs of the Custom House, and from this commission he courts the most searching inquiry of everything that has been or may be alleged against him in his official capacity. sion he courts the most searching inquiry of everything that has been or may be alleged against him in his official capacity.

In response to the question whether he would make any statement at all he answered that he would gladly do so, but as no official charges have been made against him he did not think proper to make any defeuce before being accused officially. He said, however:—"I can see no objection to a full and thorough investigation being made, and I know that there can be no question as to the judgment on my acts when the explanation is properly made. I am placed in a position where the importance of the business requires a large discrimination, especially as there is hardly an hoar of my life while at this office that I am not called upon to entertain, hear and decide directly and off-hand upon questions of the most vital importance to the whole of this most extensive business community. I do not claim that I may not have made some mistakes, if I did, I should set myself up as being intalible. But what I do claim is, that no man can charge me with one single dishonest act. And right here I am willing to leave the whole matter, and, after a thorough investigation, accept the judgment of the entire community.

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE. HOW THE DULL TIMES AFFECT THE LABOR MAR-

KET-REMARKABLE FALLING OFF IN THE IM-MIGRATION FROM THE OLD WORLD.

From an examination into the character of the steerage passengers arriving at this port from Europe by ocean steamers one will be struck with the remarks bie failing off there has been lately in the immigration of mechanics, laborers and farm hands from foreign parts. It may be stated in brief that there are no im migrants coming out now by steamers. Nearly all the steerage passengers have been here before, and are composed in some degree of a class of small traders who cheat the steamship companies and the government by taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them to do a petty smuggling business through their trunks. Thus, they say, they save the expenses of a voyage and realize something besides. There is another class of steerage passengers, composed of people in moderate circumstances; who are travelling for pleasure or observation, or, it may be, to better their health. Skilled artisans and laborers find that they can do better in Europe than by coming here during the present depressed times. The character of the steerage passengers now coming here is so different from formersy that the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden find but little employment. They may be supposed to be taking care of the poor and ignorant immigrants, but note of that class are arriving. Those who are coming are intelligent people, and many, if not the great majority of them, having been here before, they are abundantly capabre of taking care of themseives. There is a good east of travel to and from Europe in the steerage of persons who are taking advantage of the present low rates of tare to see the old and the new worlds, the curious of the old world coming to the new and those of the new worlds to end of the new tords, the curious of the old world coming to the new and those of the new world going to the old. According to some of the prominent occan steamship officials it is probable that it will be a long time before the influx of latoress and larmers into this country from Europe will reach even the minimum of former and more prosperous days. former and more prosperous days.

MRS. MOULTON'S POCKETBOOK.

Mrs. Emma C. Moulton, of No. 580 Lexington ave. nue, while walking with a lady friend named Sarah Hazard, on Fourth avenue, on the 6th of April, was approached by a young man, who snatched her pocket, book and fled. The pocketbook contained \$10 in bills, a draft for \$68 75, some cards and a voucher for lace. in all of the value of \$85. Francis D. Moulton, the lady's husband, afterward found the draft in the possession of Mr. John B. Naira, of Carmel Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, who said he had received it from a young man, who said he had in turn received it from an intoxicated individual named John Smith. The appearance of the thier was described to Officer McGowan, of the Nineteenth precinct, who arrested a waiter of the name of Albert Buler, living at No. 22 East Broadway. The prisoner was arragned before Judge Bixby at the prisoner was arragned before Judge Bixby and explained that as he was coming up Forty-seventh street to Third wenue a youn slightly under the influence of inquor advanced toward him, and, after asking him what the check meant, offered it to the prisoner for \$2 stating he had lound it. Buler thereapon paid Smith \$1 for the check. Smith said he lived at No. 149 Houston street. Buler then handed over the check to Mr. Nairn, of Carmel Chapel. Judge Bixby held Bûler in \$1,500 to answer at General Sessions. lady's husband, afterward found the draft in the pos-

STREET CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Commissioner of Public Works vesterday awarded the following contracts:-Constructing sewers in Tenth avenue, between Filty-seventh and Filtyin Tenth avenue, between Filty-seventh and Filty-ninth streets, \$2,490; regulating and grading 106th street, from Midison to Fourth avenue, \$4,205.20; regulating and grading Tenth avenue, from Ninety-fifth to 110th street, \$10,851.28; paving Seventy-sixth street, from Eighth avenue to Riverside Park, \$18,538; paving 113th street, from Third to Fourth avenue, \$3,876; paving Fourth avenue, from the north side to the south side of Seventy-first street, Beigian pive-ment, \$922.90; paving across Fourth avenue, at the intersection of Seventy-first street, granue block pave-ment, \$2,358.16—total amount of contracts, \$48,246.54.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON CALI-FORNIA.

Mr. J. A. Johnson, of San Francisco, official Historian of the National and State Collective Exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition, will deliver two lectures on California, illustrated with stereopticon views of the orange groves, almond orchards, vineyards, viniages, cities, scenery, &c., at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, April 17 and 15, at eight

AMENDING THE GAME LAWS.

At the last meeting of the Richmond county Board of Supervisors the law for the protection of game in the county, passed February 14, was repealed and it was resolved that no further action be taken in the matter until the act now before the Legislature amending the State law shall have been disposed of.

CHALLENGES OF AN ATHLETE.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1977.

To the Editor of the Herald:-A few days ago a challenge was inserted in the
Herald from Andre Christol saying that he would wrestle me, Grzeco-Roman style, when he arrived from California. Having heard from good authority that Mr. Christol is now in this city I challenge either him or Mr. Thiebaud Bauer to make a match for \$250 a or Mr. Thiebaud Bauer to make a match for \$250 a side or more. I will meet the above parties at the office of either the New York Clipper or Spirit of the Times any day and time they choose to name, put up forfeit and arrange all preliminaries. I also challenge Major McLaughin, of Detroit, to wrestle a maten, Graco-Roman (and Graco-Roman with the use of the legs, tripping allowed) the stakes to be \$500 a side, the contest to take place in New York City. I will allow Major McLaughin \$50 expenses. First come, first served, although I will put up money in any of the sporting papers to wrestle all these men. Yours respectfully,

Professor William Miller.

DOMINION OF CANADA

A Day Among the Legislators-Speechifying Without Purpose.

THE METHOD OF BUSINESS

Sharp Competition Between the Ins and Outs-Conundrums for the Ministers.

Parliament has now been in secution more than two mouths, at an expense of about \$4,000 a day, and not a single measure of national importance has yet been nassed. All the discussions in the House of Com mons have referred entirely to local interests, and some or the most insignificant of subjects have pred hours of useless debate. The appointment of s are apparently treated with as much gravity as as investigation, of the public accounts. Every oppoint in the armor of the respective develope strong partisan feeling. Members of the twe sides may dine fraternally an Lour after a session, but while they are alligued as opponents on the floor the imit of parliamentary politeness is often reached and parliamentary mud is scattered by the buckettul.

Most of the set speeches are for home consumption, and intended to affect the next election, which takes place a year or two hence. Members talk more "Hansard"-the equivalent of our Congressional goodly proportion of the seats are vacated during a dull session, and it is only when the electric button is ouched by the Sergeant-at-Arms to announce a "division," and little bells tingle this warning in every saloon and smoking room of the warning in every saloon and smoking room of the vast edifice that the Commoners come hurrying in to resume their places. It is now that the House is seen to its best advantage, with its fint collection of physiques, strong faces and intellectual beads. The style of debate is essentially practical, and without effort at oratorical effect; in many instances there is a hesitation half stammering a "Mr. Speaker, I urrer-urrer" manner, as if the honorable member's ideas were in a panic and jostling each other in frantic endeavor to get out of his mouth, but in all cases there seems to be a pride taken in the

Members are not allowed to read from written man escript, and when toward the late hours of the morning there is an evident talk for buncombe and a speech has become tedious, I have heard a jewsharp played, chairs creaked, blue books tossed about notally and other gentle manifestations of joily impatience. with reference to debate are very strict. No member can speak except to a motion which is in regular form before the House, and when he rises to address the chair he must uncover if he has previously worn his hat. Should be inadvertently say "Gentlemen" instead of "Mr. Speaker" he will be called to order, though in the Senate a speaker addresses himself to ness is somewhat as forlows;—
The House meets at three o'clock P. M., when the

use of choice language and grammatical construction

Speaker, cierk, cierk's assistant and second cierk's asestent, all arrayed in silk gowns and black dress (the former wearing a cocked hat), preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms bearing the mace, file into the chamber. The mace, a richly gilded instrument, surmounted by The mace, a riciny glided instrument, surmounted by a crown, is deposited on a silk cushion at the lower end of the Clerk's table, and there remains while the House is in actual session. When in committee of the whole it is removed. It may be sided, parenthetically, that this symbol is the badge and representative of the authority of the crown, and every member, as he enters and leaves the Chamber, respectfully raintes the same and the Speaker with a bow. The doors are now closed, and prayers are read, curiously enough, by a Roman Catholic Speaker, who devoutly crosses himself over an English Church service. As soon as the doors are open and the public have been admitted to the galleries the first business in order is the presentation of petitions. This is usually a tame proceeding, but less objectionable, because it is the rule to read only the indorsement on the back of each. It is worthy of note that no petition is received which asks for grants of money or any pecuniary compensation, on the principle which only allows the government to initiate money measures. On each dosk is a journal of the proceedings of the previous day, and a paper containing the "Oraces of the Day." In the former are published the "Questions" which members have announced they propose to ask of the government, and the notices of the motions they propose to make. Taese questions, &c., appearing upon the order paper, after two days the Speaker calls them no services. The Ministers of the government having crown, and every member, as he enters and leaves the to make. Tacse questions, &c., appearing upon the order paper, siler two days the Speaker calls them ny seriation. The Ministers of the government having meanwhile "crammed" themselves into condition to answer every conceivable conundrum that can be thought of, from the price of a coal mine in British Columbia to the quality of the mucilage on a postage stamp, proceed to fire off the desired information. These replies are usually brief, sententious and sometimes specy. It is one of the delights of the opposition to sales interrogatory plus into the Ministers and make them equirum. After this debute may follow on the questions concerning which holdes has been given. Specches are made in French as well as English, and one of the clerks is required by parliamentary rule to read in French whatever official papers are read in English. There are also deplicates of the proceedings in French.

Speeches are made in French as well as English, and one of the clerks is required by parliamentary rule to read in French whatever official papers are read in English. There are also deplicates of the proceedings in French.

A division of the House is, under certain circumstances, a critical period in the history of the administration, for upon the resolt may depend that expression of a wan for condidence which may strip every aimster of his power, lead to the prorogation of Parliament, the organization of a new ministry and the order for a general new election by the people. In Washington, as is well known, the members are called from printed lists by the Clerk and reply "Aye" or "Nay." In Canada the practice is for the Chief Clerk to check off the name of each member who stands up and is called by the Assistant Clerk. It follows that the latter must know the lace of overy one of the 256 members who make up the Commons. The least mistake in a name is very emberrassing; but it would be still more perplexing to the speaker and standing members if the assistant clerk should lose his memory for a minute or two. This far no such utilitarity has occurred, though some 600 votes have at times ever taken in the course of an hour. This result is due to the remarkable qualities of the Assistant Clerk, Mr. J. G. Bourniot, to whom I om inachoed for many of the interesting details terrein contained. When the division has been taken the clerk reads off the mames of its memory so each side; but until that is done and the Speaker decides the motion no member has a right to leave his seat. Even on rising to "pull down his vest" he is sailed with a floridary leave the seat of the part of the house, that makes him ast down as suderily as if he had been hit on the head by a spile driver. In taking the names the members, it should be mentioned, stand in rows and is down as suddenly as if he had been hit on the head of the leaning that would not do injustice to a very lively New York audiends. He was a suddenly as if he had been hit

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Letter carriers in this city, during March, delivered 3,383,278 mail letters, 426,688 mail postal cards, 1,927,392 local letters, 588,989 local postal cards and s91,200 newspapers, and collected 4,830,295 letters, 591, 200 newspapers, and collected 4, 830, 295 letters, 571, 927 postal cards and 581, 619 newspapers. The total smount of postage on local matter delivered was \$98,504 o4, and the amount paid carriers \$20,486 22.